

Abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral Magnesium sulfate infusion in oophorectomy surgery  
perioperative Study on "opioid consumption and its effect on postoperative analgesia

### Data Collection Form

#### DEMOGRAPHIC DATA;

Name Surname	
Age	
Weight/Height/BMI	
Surgical Duration	
Anesthesia Duration	
BATON	

#### INTRAOPERATIVE MONITORING;

	Entrance	Induction 1 minute after	5.min	10 min	15.min	20.min	25 min	30 min	40 min	50.min	60.min	75 min
KH												
OAB												
SpO <sub>2</sub>												
	90 min.	115 min	120.min	150.min	180.min							
KH												
OAB												
SpO <sub>2</sub>												

#### AT THE END OF SURGERY ;

Hypotensive requiring ephedrine episode number	
Bradycardia requiring atropine episode number	
Total amount of remifentanyl consumed	
M.ALDTRETE SCOR>8 arrival time in compilation	

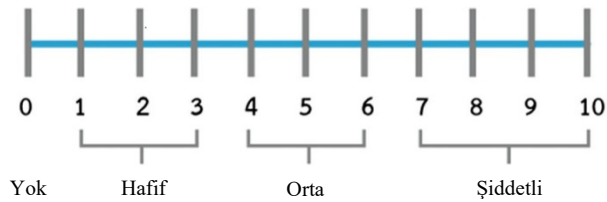
#### POSTOPERATIVE FOLLOW-UP;

		30 min.	2 H	4.s	6.s	12.s	24.s
Pain NRS							
	At rest:						
	Active ( while coughing, walking ):						
sedation							
Nausea-Vomiting							

### AT THE END OF THE 24TH POSTOPERATIVE HOUR;

first Tramadol request ( at what hour postoperatively was Tramadol administered)	
Tramadol applications	
Total amount of fentanyl consumed	

### ‘Numerical Rating Scala ‘ (NRS)



### Ramsay Sedation Scale

one:	Awake, restless and/or crying
2:	Awake, calm, watching his surroundings
3:	Sleepy but responds to verbal stimuli
4:	Sleepy but glabellar responds immediately to tactile stimuli
5:	Sleepy but glabellar responds slowly to tactile stimuli
6:	Does not respond to warnings

### Nausea-vomiting ' Verbal descriptive Scale '

0:	no nausea
one:	mild nausea
2:	moderate nausea
3:	vomiting once
4:	multiple vomiting

